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## PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

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AT the GENERAL MEETING, held in the apartments of the Association, William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, October the 21st (by adjournment from the 7th), 1868,

The Very Rev. The DEAN of LEIGHLIN in the Chair,

The following new Members were elected :—

Edward Wilmot Williams, Esq., Herringston, Dorchester ; and W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F. S. A., British Museum, London : proposed by the Earl of Enniskillen.

Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Bart., M. P., Dublin ; Sir John Benson, Monte Notte, Cork ; Rev. Henry M'Clintock, Mac-lonrigh Glebe, Macroom ; W. Deane Seymour, Esq., J. P., Wilmount House, Queenstown ; The Rev. John Cullinan, P. P., Macroom ; Henry Franks, Esq., 76, Patrick-street, Cork ; Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield, Esq., J. P., Dough-cloyne House, Cork ; Joshua Hargrave, Esq., Architect, Warren's-place, Cork ; and Henry Hill, Esq., Architect, 22, George's-street, Cork : proposed by R. R. Brash, Esq., M. R. I. A.

Rev. W. Denham, Clover-hill, Randalstown ; and Thomas Smith, Esq., 33, Castle-street, Belfast : proposed by G. V. Du Noyer, Esq.

Ralph Westropp, Esq., Rookhurst, Monkstown, Cork ; and Mr. F. M. Spong, Carlow : proposed by Robert Day, Jun., Esq., F. S. A.

James Sheane, Esq., Mountmellick : proposed by W. O'Driscoll, Esq.

The Rev. J. F. Ryland, M. A., The Mall, Waterford ; John C. Kieran, Esq., J. P., Rathbrist, Louth ; and George J. Mackesy, Esq., M. B., 38, Lady-lane, Waterford : proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Daniel De la Cheroise, Esq., Manor House, Donaghadee, county Down ; Thomas Henry Purdon, Esq., 5, Wellington-place, Belfast ; Mrs. A. E. Harrison, 35, Queen-street, Belfast ; James W. Valentine, Esq., Fort William Park, Belfast ; James P. Kirk, Esq., Fort William Park, Belfast ; Charles Coates, Esq., 9, Donegal-place, Belfast ; John Macaulay, Esq., Larne, county Antrim ; John Lowry, Esq., White Abbey, Belfast ; and Henry MacCormac, Esq., M. D., 7, Fisherwick-place, Belfast : proposed by C. D. Purdon, Esq., M. D.

A. Fitzgibbon, Esq., Belfield House, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey : proposed by Maurice Fitzgibbon, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas Morrow, Tralee: proposed by J. W. Busteed, Esq.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly : proposed by Maurice Lenihan, Esq.

Michael J. Crean, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 54, Stephen's-green, Dublin ; and Morgan W. J. Butler Kavanagh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 51, Mountjoy-square, South, Dublin : proposed by M. O'Donnell, Esq., Q. C.

J. Ledlie Riggs, Esq., M. D., Armagh ; Eugene Shine, Esq., Seville-lodge, Kilkenny ; M. J. Barrington Ward, Esq., B. A., F. R. G. S., &c., 14, Alfred-street, Belfast ; and John Ward, Esq., Ulster Works, Belfast : proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

Edward Carr, Esq., Camlin, New Ross : proposed by the Rev. N. R. Brunskill.

James O'Flaherty, Esq., J. P., Aran Island, Galway : proposed by the Rev. W. Kilbride.

John M'Cartan, Esq., Warrington, Lurgan : proposed by Mr. Prim.

The Rev. J. Graves, on the part of the Committee appointed at the July Meeting to make such arrangements as might be practicable for the preservation of the Tower of St. Francis' Abbey, reported that, although the subscription entered into had not amounted to a sum sufficient to carry out all that was necessary, even on the most economical scale, still, as winter was coming on, and there was the greatest danger in further delay, the Committee thought it advisable, at least, to prop the tower at once. With this view they had got two strong metal pillars cast at Waterford, at an expense of £24, and these were now in course

of being erected under the south side of the tower arch, where the masonry was giving way. There had been some difficulty experienced in getting a secure foundation for the bases of these pillars, the ground being soft alluvial soil; but he was glad to report that this difficulty had been overcome, and, so far as the erection of the pillars, the work would be completed in a few days. But much more remained to be done; the mason work of the southern hanch of the tower required to be made good, and it was to be hoped that those of the people of Kilkenny, who had not yet subscribed, would contribute towards this work. The funds in hand would not have sufficed to enable them to go even as far as they had progressed with the work, but for the liberality of Mr. E. Smithwick—already a large subscriber in money—in supplying scaffolding and the aid of men in his employment skilled in operations of the kind. They were also much indebted to Mr. Middleton for personally superintending and directing the work in the most able manner. He hoped that at the January Meeting he might be able to report on the part of the Committee that they had received sufficient means in the interim, and had done all that was necessary for securing the stability of this interesting monument of ancient architectural taste and skill in Kilkenny.

Mr. Graves said he had also to report as to the work doing at Clonmacnoise. A few years since the Society had expended to the amount of £109 in repairs and restorations at the famous Seven Churches there, and what had been done at the time was already on record in their "Journal." However, one necessary work had remained over, for want of means—the securing of the cap of the lesser Round Tower, which had at some remote period been stricken with lightning, and the action of the weather had been gradually disintegrating the shattered mason work, so that the courses of stone were, from time to time, falling off. Since then subscriptions had come in for the special work of securing the cap of the tower, and a contract for the purpose had been made with a builder of Shannon-Bridge, named Egan, whose tender was the most satisfactory. Scaffolding was the principal expense, as some of the original stones were there, for them to re-set.

It was arranged that any new stones necessary to be supplied should be of a different kind—the old were calcareous sandstone: the new were to be limestone. He had just returned from making an inspection of the work, as it was progressing, at Clonmacnoise, and he was glad to be able to say that it was going on very satisfactorily. All the old stones that remained were already re-set in their former position, and what should necessarily be new was being done in a proper way. When this should have been carried out, he might safely say that everything had been done to put the ruins of Clonmacnoise in a safe state for centuries to come. The following were the subscriptions received towards securing the cap of the tower:—

The late Sir Arthur Magenis, G. C. B., . . . . .	£10	0	0
E. Wilmot Williams, Esq., . . . . .	10	0	0
John Malone, Esq., J. P., . . . . .	10	0	0
Lord Castlemaine, . . . . .	5	0	0
The Earl of Dunraven, . . . . .	2	0	0
The Bishop of Meath, . . . . .	2	0	0
The Bishop of Limerick, . . . . .	2	0	0
The Dean of Ossory, . . . . .	2	0	0
The Dean of Westminster, . . . . .	2	0	0
R. E. Moony, Esq., The Doon, . . . . .	2	0	0
Rev. Dr. Jebb, Peterstow, Hereford, . . . . .	1	1	0
Rev. C. A. Vignoles, . . . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Vignoles, . . . . .	1	0	0
Charles H. Foot, Esq., . . . . .	1	0	0
John D. Lauder, Esq., . . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. M. O'Farrell, P. P., . . . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Moony, The Doon, . . . . .	1	0	0
Rev. K. Egan, P. P., . . . . .	1	0	0
Mr. Kieran Egan, . . . . .	1	0	0
Miss Moony, The Doon, . . . . .	0	10	0
Rev. Sir E. Armstrong, Bart., . . . . .	0	10	0
Thomas Mulock, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	0
W. Delany, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	0
Henry Daly, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	0
George Daly, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	0
Captain Tarleton, . . . . .	0	10	0
Colonel Bushe, and Friends, . . . . .	0	10	0
J. H. Bracken, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	0
Edward Maunsell, Esq., . . . . .	0	5	0
Edward Gray, Esq., . . . . .	0	5	0

The Rev. J. W. Hardman, of Ballycastle, county of Antrim, and Brockley Court, Bristol, in sending a subscription towards the works at St. Francis' Abbey, through the Rev. J. Graves, suggested that the Association ought

to "start a national petition to Parliament for an annual grant of money, to be laid out under a Committee of Antiquaries, in the preservation of the ruins of ancient Irish buildings." Mr. Hardman said, he was sure men of all parties and religious views would unite on such a common ground as this ; and the necessity of State interference was very obvious. He had recently seen an ancient abbey in his neighbourhood crumbling to ruin, the expenditure of £5 upon which would preserve it for centuries to come. He would willingly expend that sum upon it from his own purse, but his offering to do so would be esteemed a "meddlesome" thing of a private individual.

The proposal received the fullest concurrence of the meeting.

Mr. Prim said, before they passed from Mr. Hardman's suggestion, he might properly refer to a subject of a similar character. Two of the Poor Law Boards of Unions in the county of Kilkenny—Urlingford and Callan—having determined to become "Burial Boards," under the Act of Parliament permitting them to do so, had arranged for the enclosing of a number of ancient churchyards in their respective Unions, to prevent cattle trespassing therein, and protect the graves of the dead from desecration. An old and zealous member of the Society, the Rev. Philip Moore, P. P., Johnstown, county of Kilkenny, suggested to the Honorary Secretaries of this Association the possibility of a greater desecration resulting than that sought to be guarded against, if the contractors used the stones of the ruined churches as building materials in constructing the new cemetery walls. They had immediately, thereupon, communicated on the subject with members of this Association connected with the two Boards of Guardians in question ; and Major St. George, Vice-Chairman of the Urlingford, and Mr. Cody, Deputy Vice-Chairman of the Callan Board, both Members of the Association, had, accordingly, brought the subject under the notice of the Boards with which they were respectively connected, by whose influence it was arranged that the contractors should be bound, under a serious penalty, not to interfere or make use of any portion of the ruins of the old churches, or any monument or sculptured stone found in the burying-

grounds, in the erection of the enclosing walls. So far, they had taken care of the immediate district in which the Association was centered; but as theirs was a national and not merely a local society, they were bound to look beyond Kilkenny, and take care of the archæological interests of the country at large. He begged leave to suggest that if the meeting adopted a resolution authorising the Secretaries to apply to the Poor Law Commissioners to aid them in this matter, it might have a very important effect. If the Commissioners could be induced to embody in one of their general circulars to the various Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland a suggestion that, whenever any of them resolved to become a "Burial Board," it would be desirable, in order to preserve existing national monuments, that they would include a stringent clause in the bonds of contractors against the injuring, or using as building materials, any of the ruins of old churches or ancient tombs or sculptured stones, no doubt such a circular would, in a large degree, secure the same general result as had attended the applications to the Urlingford and Callan Boards.

The proposition was, on the motion of the Rev. C. A. Vignoles, seconded by Dr. Barry Delany, fully adopted by the meeting, and the Honorary Secretaries were requested to communicate on the subject with the Poor Law Commissioners.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

"Archæologia," Vol. XLI., Part 2: presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

"Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XX.: presented by the Sussex Archæological Society.

"The Archæological Journal," published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, No. 96: presented by the Institute.

"Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society," Vol. III., Part 9: presented by the Society.

"The Journal of the British Archæological Association," September 30, 1868: presented by the Association.

"Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. X., Part 2 : presented by the Academy.

"Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society," Part 5 : presented by the Society.

"Journal of the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society of Ireland," Parts 24, 25 : presented by the Society.

"Aarbrøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie," udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab, 1867, fjerde heft, 1868, første heft, and "Tillæg til Aarbrøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie," Aargang, 1867, udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab : presented by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

"The Builder," Nos. 1255-1341, inclusive : presented by the Publisher.

"The Irish Builder," Nos. 197-212, inclusive : presented by the Publisher.

"The Reliquary," Nos. 33, 34 : presented by the Editor, Llewellynn Jewitt, Esq.

"On Subaëreal Denudation, and on Cliffs and Escarpments of the Chalk and the Lower Tertiary Beds." By William Whitaker, B. A. (London), F. G. S.; Hertford, 1867 : presented by the Author.

"Daim Liacc (Duleek), its Origin and Meaning." By J. O'Beirne Crowe, Dublin, 1867 : presented by the Author.

"St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland in the Third Century." By R. Steele Nicholson : presented by the Author.

"The Irish Reformation, or the Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops at the Accession of Elizabeth," &c. By W. Maziere Brady, D. D., fifth edition, London, 1867 : presented by the Author.

"Forty-eighth Report of the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society:" presented by the Society.

An iron hinge-hook from one of the windows of the lesser Round Tower of Clonmacnoise : presented by the Rev. C. A. Vignoles.

In connexion with this last presentation, Mr. Graves stated that the square headed stone window frames of the upper stories of the tower were worked externally with sunken reveals for the reception of shutters. The iron hooks on which the hinges swung had always been visible from the ground, but viewed in that way, of course it might be supposed possible that they had been inserted at a compara-

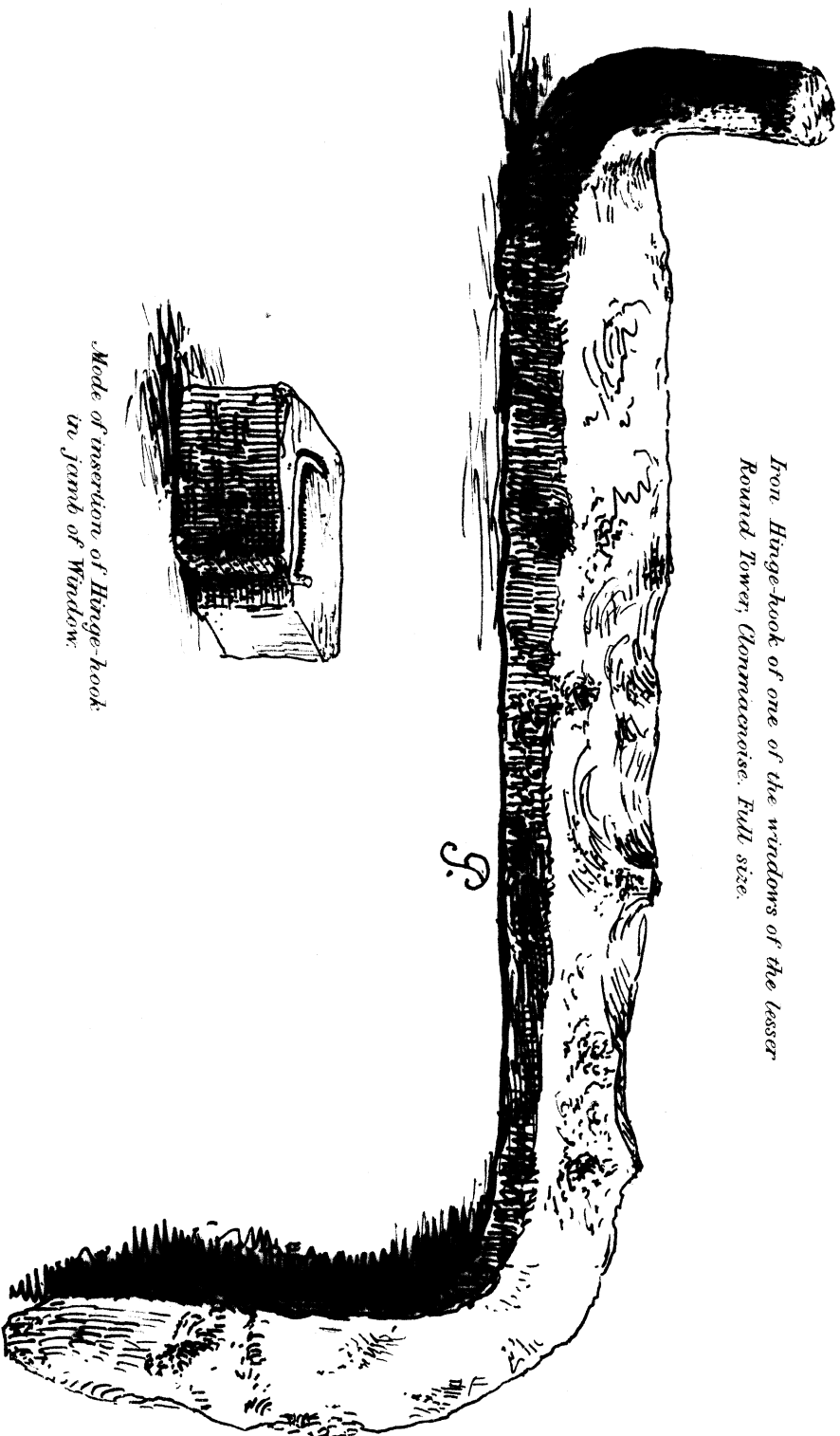


tively modern period. However, having the advantage of the scaffolding put up at present for repairing the cap, he was enabled to examine these hooks, and he found that their ends were turned back as in that now before them, and represented in the plate which faces this page, and that they had been regularly let into the stone work at the building of the tower, grooves having been made in the beds of the stones to receive them, into which they were leaded, except in one instance, where he found the hook sufficiently loose to be drawn out with the hand—the mortar having been weathered out of the wide joint. He had advised Mr. Vignoles to deposit this hinge-hook in the museum, as there were so many others *in situ*. The existence of these irons, and in a perfect state of preservation, in a Round Tower, with which they were obviously coeval, seemed to him as serving, even without the additional evidence of other kinds which might be adduced, to show that these structures could not be of the fabulous antiquity which some insisted on as-signing to them.

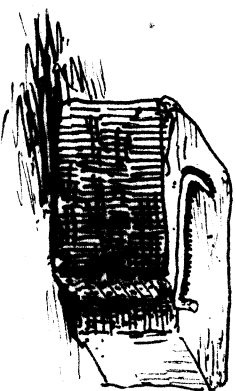
Mr. Prim, whilst agreeing with Mr. Graves in objecting to the almost pre-historic theory of the origin of our Round Towers, said it should be admitted that the lesser tower at Clonmacnoise was obviously, if not the latest, one of the latest in date existing in Ireland.

Mr. Graves said, that was so ; and the use of hinged window shutters might be taken as an advance in ideas of comfort in making use of the tower. The tower was built in connexion with the wall of a twelfth century church, of which it formed a coeval part. This fact, however, did not seem to have much weight with some of the advocates of the Pagan origin of our Round Towers. He chanced to meet at Clonmacnoise a few years since the author of the latest book on the Irish Round Towers, Mr. Marcus Keane—a gentleman who ascribed the building of these structures to the “Cuthites.” Having heard Mr. Keane express his opinion of the immense age of the Round Towers, he (Mr. Graves) drew his attention to the lesser tower of Clonmacnoise, and suggested that there could be no doubt of the church to which it was attached being as old as the tower. Mr. Keane at once assented, and then declared his belief that the church, with all its late Romanesque details, *was a Pagan temple !* Of course there was no use in carry-

*Iron Hinge-hook of one of the windows of the lesser Round Tower, Clonmacnoise. Full size.*



*Mode of insertion of Hinge-hook in jamb of Window.*



ing the discussion any further. The excavations at the base of this tower, for putting up scaffolding poles, had proved that, like the Kilkenny Round Tower, its lower courses had been laid on the churchyard earth, and amidst previously formed graves of the dead. The only foundation was a course of large undressed stones about two feet in depth, projecting several inches beyond the external wall-face. He (Mr. Graves) had communicated the existence of these iron hinge-hooks to the Rev. Dr. Todd and to the Bishop of Limerick. The former, in reply, wrote:—"I am delighted to hear that you are still at the old work: your discovery of the iron hook in the window of the tower is most important and curious. I always thought that tower to belong to the twelfth century."

The Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, also wrote in connexion with the same subject:—

"I think the iron hinge-hook ought to be kept *out* of the tower, and deposited in a museum, along with such a drawing and description as would clearly indicate its history. The finding of it was very interesting; but I cannot hope that any fresh evidence or argument, no matter how conclusive, will produce an effect upon the minds of those who advocate the Pagan origin of these structures."

A collection of flint flakes from the neighbourhood of Belfast: presented by Robert Day, Jun., Esq., F. S. A. Mr. Day made the following communication:—

"I have much pleasure in presenting to the Museum some flint flakes from the neighbourhood of Belfast. Attention was first drawn to them by Mr. William Gray, who is a member of this Association, and Secretary of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. He found them in a raised beach adjoining the shore of Belfast Lough, at Kilroot, a station of the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway.

"They were first noticed by him in some ballasting that was used in repairing the railway; and, on his asking where it was obtained, he was directed to the gravel bank, some twenty feet high, where he found several specimens of chipped and worked flints imbedded. Since then he has found them in various places around Belfast, on the sea shore, in the tilled fields, and in greatest number along the chalk outcrop. Some of these specimens I found myself, in company with Mr. Gray, last summer, in a field adjoining the Ormeau Bridge, Belfast.<sup>1</sup> They comprise some well-

<sup>1</sup> They have been found in the gravel at *both sides* of Belfast Lough. They are in *any quantity* at Larne, and are common over Island Magee and the slopes below the chalk along the coast to Ballintoy. At the latter place chipped flints were

found with them, at the south side of Belfast Lough; they are very abundant at Holywood, and they occur over the shore and islands of Strangford Lough; they have also been found at Greencastle, on the south coast of Down.

formed knives and lance-heads, flint cores or nuclei, from which the lance-heads, &c., were struck, thumb flints, resembling those found in the Yorkshire Wold barrows, and rude scrapers. In the same field, lying on the surface, was found a fine celt of altered lias,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and 3 inches wide, now in my collection; and Mr. Gray obtained another of similar material, and a portion of a polished flint adze.

"These primitive worked flints have a distinct character: the under side shows a smooth surface, with a bulb, known as the bulb of percussion; the upper surface exhibiting a counter depression, and various chippings, which give them the peculiar form so well known to collectors; some are leaf-shaped, with a high mid-rib, while others are chipped away at the base for the reception of a handle or shaft. They are similar in form to those from Lough Neagh, a few of which are already in your Museum, but they differ in colour; the latter are invariably a dark brown flint, while the former are either a pure white or a rich cream colour, and are coated with a fine glaze resembling those from Danish Kjökenmödings."

Impressions of the corporate and provost's seals of Tralee, county of Kerry: presented by William Hilliard, Esq., Cahirslee, Tralee. The larger, or corporate seal, was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, and bore in the field an embattled tower, over it the imperial crown, and the letters I. R.; below the tower, TRALY; with this legend round the verge—VIS UNITA FORTIOR. The provost's seal, which was much worn, was simply a castle, triple towered, and under it the word TRALLEE; both seemed to be of the age of James I., by whom the town was incorporated. Mr. Hilliard remarked that it was remarkable that the name of the town was spelled differently on both the seals, and also differently from the modern form TRALEE; having had many opportunities of examining old documents connected with the town, he had never seen the name spelled as on the small seal, whilst the spelling on the large one is that usual till about 1740. These seals had been forgotten since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, and only turned up a short time ago.

A specimen of the "money of necessity" coined by Charles I., found in the neighbourhood of Fethard: presented by T. K. Lynn, Esq., Inyard, Fethard, county of Wexford.

A New Ross token, in good preservation, having the legend, "The diligent hand maketh rich, Ross," and the date, 1673: presented by Mr. J. Connell, Kilkenny.

The original parchment lease of the lands of Mount Arran (now known as Mount Woolsey), *alias* Crosclough, Reglas, Oragh, and Ballymangart, containing 799 acres, 2

roods, plantation measure ; also 14 acres of the lands of Tullowphelim, all lying in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow ; made by the second Duke of Ormonde to Thomas Greene, of Rahera, county of Carlow, at a pepper-corn rent. The document was dated the 23rd of March, in the second year of Queen Anne's reign, and the Duke's seal and signature were in good preservation : presented by the Rev. James Hughes, Maynooth.

Three interesting photographs, representing the more remarkable of the ancient crosses at Kilkieran, county of Kilkenny, and the Round Tower, and sculptures on gable of the old church, of Ardmore, county of Waterford : presented by F. E. Currey, Esq., Lismore.

A photograph of the magnificent cromleac at Brown's Hill, county of Carlow : presented by R. Clayton Browne, Esq.

Mr. Graves laid before the meeting a silver half-crown piece of King William III., which had been found in the course of the works for constructing the new iron bridge at New Ross. It was brought by the finder to Mr. Sweetman, of Castle Annaghs, who had forwarded it to the Society.

It was resolved by the meeting that a small gratuity should be given to the finder.

Mr. Graves said that he had called on Mr. Jones, the acting engineer under the contractor for the erection of the iron bridge at New Ross, and had seen in his possession a curious brass screw padlock, which had been taken up in sinking one of the great hollow cylinders which are to form the piers of the bridge ; also, a red deer's antler, in good preservation, found by the diver in the mud of the river bottom. Mr. Jones informed him that one or two fragments of sword-blades, but nothing else of any interest, had been found.

Mr. J. P. Prendergast sent copies of two petitions transcribed by him from the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The Parliament of England, being indignant at the lavish grants of Irish confiscated lands made by King William the Third to his favourites, passed an Act of Resumption in the tenth and eleventh year of his reign, and soon afterwards vested the forfeited estates in trustees, who were directed to sell them by public cant at Chichester House, in College-green, Dublin.

The cruelest results followed, as his grantees had leased, mortgaged, and sold their grants, all of which were by the Act swept away from the innocent purchasers. They accordingly presented petitions praying provisos in a new Bill, or some other mode of saving them from ruin, and these petitions were referred by the House of Commons to the Trustees for Sale of Forfeitures, for their report of the state of facts in each petition.

The variety of circumstances mentioned in the petitions is considerable, and the family and personal details very curious and illustrative of the state of the times. The petitions and reports amount to over a hundred. They are to be found in a volume in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library—Dr. Rawlinson having been a Nonjuring bishop who practised as a physician at Oxford in the end of the seventeenth, and beginning of the eighteenth century; and besides making collections of papers of public and historical interest, visited (like an Old Mortality) all the grave-yards and churches within his reach, and copied the epitaphs and inscriptions. The two following petitions offered incidentally some interesting particulars concerning the siege of Londonderry:—

*“ To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Kn<sup>ts</sup>, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.*

*“ The humble Petition of Capt. James Roch,*

*“ Sheweth,—That he is the person who, in the late siege of Londonderry, did swim from the English squadron into the city w<sup>th</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Kirk’s orders and advice, for w<sup>ch</sup> service he was to have had the recompence of £3450.*

*“ In considera<sup>co</sup>n whereof his Ma<sup>ty</sup> was pleased to grant him some lands and ten<sup>ts</sup> in Ireland, w<sup>ch</sup> Grant bears date the 13<sup>th</sup> day of Feb<sup>r</sup>, in the 7<sup>th</sup> year of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Reigne; but by reason of severall Deeds and Settlem<sup>ts</sup> sett up against your Pet<sup>rs</sup> title, he was unavoidably involved in sev<sup>l</sup> chargeable suites of Law by which the said Grant was of no advantage to him.*

*“ That your Pet<sup>r</sup>, in Feb<sup>r</sup> 1698, came for England, and by Petition to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> sett forth his case, w<sup>ch</sup> was more miserable than before the said Grant, hūbly praying his Ma<sup>ty</sup> to take the same into his tender consideration.*

*“ That his Ma<sup>ty</sup> was thereupon pleased to referr the said petition to the Lords Justices of Ireland, to examine into the truth of your Pet<sup>r</sup> allega<sup>co</sup>ns, and report the same to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>.*

*“ That the Lords Justices did cause a very exact inspec<sup>co</sup>n to be made therein, and did report to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, dated at the Castle of Dublin, on the*

5<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1699, that they found the Pet<sup>r</sup> allega<sup>ti</sup>ons to be true, and as well to be in a worse condi<sup>ti</sup>on than before he had issued the said Grant.

“That hereby it appearing to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> that your Pet<sup>r</sup> had rec<sup>d</sup> no considera<sup>ti</sup>on for his said £3450, his Ma<sup>ty</sup> was gratusly pleased by his Warrant, bearing date at Kensington, Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1699, to grant your Pet<sup>r</sup> the estate of Andrew Moor, in the county of Cork, and the estate of Walter and George Nangle, in the county of Meath, and accordingly your Pet<sup>r</sup> proceeded to pass the Grant under the great Seal; but before it could pass a Bill was brought into Parliam<sup>t</sup> for resuming all his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Grants in that kingdom, w<sup>ch</sup> your Pet<sup>r</sup> no sooner heard but he came for England and laid his case before this Hon<sup>ble</sup> House, who were pleased, in considera<sup>ti</sup>on of that great and eminent service don by him at Londonderry, to grant him a savinge clause for the said Grant or Grants made to him as aforesaid.

“But so it is may it please yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>,

“That the said Grant not passing the Great Seale till the 19<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill, w<sup>ch</sup> was after the Act of Resumption past, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Trustees for Sale of Forfeited Estates in Ireland are of opinion that it still wants the confirma<sup>ti</sup>on of this Hon<sup>ble</sup> House, & w<sup>th</sup> out w<sup>ch</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> poor pet<sup>r</sup>. & his family will be utterly ruined; for that the charg in passing & securing the said Grants yo<sup>r</sup> whole not being above £250, that the debt due thereon by Mortgages & Ellegitts are now swelled to £2175, for w<sup>ch</sup> Su<sup>m</sup>es yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> now pays £174 <sup>£</sup> ann. Interest Money; as yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup>. is ready to make appear to this Hon<sup>ble</sup> House, so that if not relieved, must perish in a Goale, & his poor ffamily be exposed to the greatest miseries, your pet<sup>r</sup> owing at this time £700, more than the first Grant is worth.

“Your Pet<sup>r</sup>. therefore, hopes that in regard of the great & Emin<sup>t</sup> services don by him in swimming to Londonderry at the time of the Siege, & the deplorable condi<sup>ti</sup>on he now Groans under by regard of a most dangerous Fistula past all cure, & occasioned by wounds and colds received in that service by being two nights in the water, may deserve the compassion of this Hon<sup>ble</sup> House by giving yo<sup>r</sup>. Pet<sup>r</sup>. a clause to confirm said Grant or such other releefe as yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>. in your great Wisdom shall think most fitt, otherwise, he and his poor Family must perish, &c., &c.

“JAMES ROCH.”

#### “REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

“To the, &c.,

“In obedience to yo<sup>r</sup> Order of Reference on the annexed Pet<sup>n</sup> to us we have examined the contents thereof, & conceive the facts contained in the s<sup>d</sup> Pet<sup>n</sup> are true.

“All w<sup>ch</sup>, &c.”

Rawl. MS., A 253, p. 86.

#### THE STATE OF COLONEL ADAM MURRAY'S CASE.

“*To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament Assembled.*

“In the beginning of the Revolution *in Ireland*, 1688, I raised a Troop of Horse for His Majesty King *William* and the late Queen *Mary*, and the Protestant Interest.

“And when the Army was broke about 12 miles from *Derry*, where

he was engaged, the next day after, of the broken troops, there joined him 400, which continued with me near King *James's* Army when our foot fled into *Londonderry*.

"And in some few days after King *James* with his Army surrounded all that part of *Derry* which lay open from the Sea. The Protestants within, before his Army was fully marched up, sent a letter to him, that if he did not march speedily into the Town and join them, that Colonel *Lundee* was Articling, and would deliver up the Town to King *James*.

"Upon which he began to March, though Intercepted by the Enemies Dragoons, which he charged through, with the loss of Eleven of his Number.

"And coming to the Gate he was soon received in, our Cannon and Musqueteers firing upon King *James's* Army, who drew off.

"Soon after he went with a strong Guard of Soldiers and officers to Colonel *Lundee*, who told him they had Signed to surrender upon honourable Terms, and showed him the Instrument they had Signed, upon which he discharged him, and those officers with him, from any such Treaty or Parly.

"Afterwards we Marched to the Main Guard and secured the Keys of all the Gates and Stores which the said Colonel *Murray* kept for two Days, Colonel *Baker* then Joining with him, to whom he delivered the Keys and whom we chose for our Governor. He had the Command of all the Horses; and there were Seven Regiments of Foot.

"He was in all the Sallies, which was frequent and successful, till, about Eight days before the *Irish* Army fled from before *Derry*, he was unfortunately shot through the Body as we pursued the Enemy within their Trenches, whom we beat.

"After he recovered of his Wound, continued a Reformed Officer according to the King's Letters to the Duke *Schomberg*, till that the *Derry* Officers should be continued in full pay till provided for in equal or better Posts. The Copey of which Letters are in readiness to be produced.

"In 1691, General *Deginkell* sent him from the Camp to the Lords Justices in *Dublin*, where he was intrusted with a Commission to Command the Militia of the Province of *Ulster*. The words of which Commission was:—'*To all Officers and Soldiers of the Militia within the Province of Ulster, and to all Officers and Soldiers of H. M. Army who shall be posted in any part of the said Province with the Militia, that they be obedient to your order.*' Which Commission is in readiness to be produced.

"Also Letters of Thanks from General *Deginkell* for the Forces under his Command, with Directions and Orders, which he also hath.

"He never had any reward for all his Services and Sufferings but a small Thing from His Majesty which is called *Bounty Money*, and £20 from my Lord *Cunningsby*, and upon the above said Commission served three years and seven Months in my Lord *Charlemount's* Regiment till the Regiment was Broke upon the aforesaid Commission.

"I Commanded the first Regiment of Horse that served their Majestys in *Ireland*, and the first that we hear of that eat their Horses and fought with the rest of the Foot Army against the Enemy during the Siege.

"There was six Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse which Colonel *Micklebourn* makes no mention of (as he understands), in his Petition, which may Merit Consideration of this Honourable House.

"And he having no Estate is brought into considerable Debts, and his



Family brought to Ruin and Misery unless relieved by the Justice of this Honourable House.

*"All which is humbly referred to the considerations of the Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS of ENGLAND, in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED."*

[1701].

Rawl. MS., A. 253, p. 390.

Dr. Barry Delany exhibited two views, in Indian ink, of Kilkenny towards the close of the last century, which, he observed, were possessed of not a little interest, not merely from their artistic merits, but from the fact of their being the sketches of O'Keeffe, the celebrated dramatist, actor, and artist. He had recently lighted on these pictures offered for sale in a broker's shop in Dublin. The name of the delineator was partially defaced on one of the pictures, being half cut away, but it was preserved on the other, and was clearly "J. O'Keeffe, del." The views were taken, one from Windgap-hill, the other from the north showing the old tower of St. Mary's Church, and other ancient features of the city since removed. It would be at once seen that the two drawings fully corresponded with the notice of them given by O'Keeffe himself, in his "Recollections," published in 1826, when he was a very old man. The passage of the work referring to Kilkenny contained also some curious and interesting gossiping matter, irrespective of the reference to the pictures, and was worth being read at large. It was as follows :—

"On entering Kilkenny, from Dublin, you come to Windgap-hill, and look down upon the city. From this spot I took one of my views: close by, on the left hand, I had the Mall, and Ormonde castle rising over it and the river, which is here very narrow; and on the right hand the meadows, garden, and college where Congreve had his education: the hill indeed, is a wind-gap, for I had a great deal of trouble in arranging my table and papers, I took my other view of Kilkenny from the far end of the city, over a bridge. In this, the cathedral to my right, was my nearest grand object, and Ormonde castle was at a distance. Some years after, passing through Kilkenny, I dined with Fynn, the printer and publisher of the Newspaper there, a very friendly young man; and in the room were hung my two identical views framed and glazed. I was also acquainted at Kilkenny with a very worthy character, Mr. Francis Lodge, who had been mayor, and was a great friend to the drama. I also took a drawing of the two great round lodges at the entrance of Ormonde castle. 'Young Beau,' my comically *modest* acquaintance, whom I mentioned when at Derry, was also with me at Kilkenny. Here he fixed a quarrel upon a delicate well-mannered young man, who thought it advisable, for

the safety of his own person, to complain him to the mayor, a remarkably rigid magistrate, who granted a warrant, and 'Young Beau' was apprehended in the street. The officers of justice in Kilkenny were, though proper in their several duties, of an alarming appearance, being large men, with broad silver-laced scarlet waistcoats, three-cocked silver-laced hats, and long painted staves. The mayor was in the street, and the constables brought 'Young Beau' before him, when the accuser repeated his fears. The magistrate gave the delinquent a well-merited rebuke, but told him to get bail for his future good behaviour, and he would not commit him. 'Well, sir,' said the culprit, with a kind of arch whimsical face and manner, 'to oblige *you*, I will get bail,' and was walking off. 'What's that?' said the mayor, 'to oblige *me*! you get bail, to oblige *me*, you young scoundrel!—lay hold on him.' The formidable constables instantly took him by the collar. I was present, and the plaintiff joined with me in interceding with the mayor: we promised his worship that the prisoner should be bailed, and begged him to let him amuse the Kilkenny audience that night, in his character 'of Peachum,' for which his name was in the play-bills. The magistrate, understanding by this who he was, relaxed into good humour; and 'Young Beau,' with more lenity than he deserved, was released, and appeared that night in the 'Beggar's Opera,' to a full and fashionable audience, among whom was Mrs. Butler, of the Castle, mother to the late and present Lord Ormond, and the Honourable Charles Butler; Mr. St. George, High Sheriff of the county, and many others were present."

Mr. Prim said, the reference to the shrievalty of "Mr. St. George" served exactly to fix the period of O'Keeffe's making the drawings at 1770; for Thomas St. George, Esq., of Kiltrush, was sworn High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, on the 17th of February, in that year.

The Right Hon. General Dunne, of Brittas, in allusion to a paragraph of a rather wonderful nature then going the round of the newspapers, wrote thus to Mr. Graves, as Honorary Secretary:—

"You will probably see in the Papers a story cognate to that which affected to describe the discovery of the 'Clonmacnoise' gold articles now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Lest that now put forward should for a moment be believed, I may as well state the truth of the case. Between the King's and Queen's Counties is a lake called Lough Annagh, about a mile, or somewhat more, long, and about half a mile broad. In it are two Cranoges. We have at Brittas several querns, bones, and four or five ancient boats,<sup>1</sup> hollowed from logs of timber, found in the lake, similar to those still used by the Greeks, and called by them, *μενοξολον*. Lately some boys picked up in the lake near one of the Cranoges, as is said, an iron cuirass, a sword, and other arms. I have a musket barrel

<sup>1</sup> One of the four canoes found in the lake is by gift from General Dunne, in the possession of Thomas L. Cooke, Esq., Par-

sonstown, and was described by him in the "Journal" of the Association, vol. ii., first series, p. 71.

and an axe found at the same time, and I suppose that these latter, as also the cuirass (which was sold to a man named Atkins in Tullamore), are comparatively modern. I thus account for them: In the wars of William and James (1691), a Major Wood, with 300 foot and 50 horse, surprised a portion of the Irish Army encamped on a hill above the lough, and killed 150 on the spot, took Major Fitzpatrick, who commanded them, prisoner, and put the rest to flight. I suppose the owner of the cuirass was brought (dead or alive) into the Cranoge, and his armour thrown into the lake; you will find the account of the action in 'Story,' part 2, page 73. Near the place is a curious bog pass made like an American corduroy road, and which no doubt is 'the tougher of Malahone,' mentioned by Story."

Mr. Graves added, that on his way home from Clonmacnoise, the previous Monday, he had stopped some hours at Tullamore to examine the articles found in the lake, which had been purchased from the finders by Mr. Atkins, jeweller, of that town. He found in the possession of Mr. Atkins the following articles:—

1 Cuirass or "breast" of iron, well made, ornamented by sunk lines, with projecting pigeon-breast medial line. There was a hole in the cuirass, but it seemed to have arisen from the natural decay of the metal. This piece of armour was undoubtedly of the 17th century, and was furnished with a hook and staple, to fasten the strap or tongue which secured the "back" to the "breast."

- 1 Match lock barrel, 36 inches long.
- 1 Gun barrel of small calibre, 50 inches long.
- 3 Pistol barrels.
- 3 Antique iron keys—may be ancient.
- 1 fragment of the brass ornament of a book cover.
- 2 Spurs, iron—may be ancient.
- 1 Iron halbert, a fine 16th century specimen.
- 1 spade, very rude, iron.
- 1 Trowel, iron.
- 1 Chisel, do.
- 1 Axe, do.
- 1 Door-bolt, do.
- 1 Skean, or dagger-knife, 13 inches long, no haft, do.
- 1 Small iron dagger with wooden haft, blade of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.
- 1 Small knife, iron.
- 1 Sword-blade, 26 inches long, do.

- 1 Fragment of sword-blade, 26 inches long, iron.
- 1 Spindle-whorl, stone.
- 1 Nondescript iron antique, like a smoothing iron.
- 1 Bronze ladle.
- 1 Bronze spear-head.
- 1 Brick rudely formed and well baked, much larger and flatter than the modern make ; many such at bottom of lake near Cranoge.

The swords and gun barrels were found sticking up out of the mud of the lake bottom.

Whilst in Tullamore, he (Mr. Graves) called on a very intelligent resident in that town, Mr. Thomas Stanley, from whom he had since received the following notice of the Cranoge in Lough Annagh :—

“ The home of my boyhood is about two miles from Lough Annagh, where I often heard the tradition of the swallowed up town. But I paid no attention to the tradition until a friend gave me an account of Mr. Cooke’s paper in your ‘ Journal’ relative to canoes found in the lough. I had procured a copy of Sir John Lubbock’s work ‘ Prehistoric Times,’ the pile islands of which incited me to look out for a pile island. At my first visit, I observed two island-like patches rising a little above the water. At my second visit, I procured a boat, and found one of them to be a pile island. The summer following the year of my voyages, I went to examine the shore which runs beside the island, if perchance I might pick up stone, or bone, or bronze. To compensate for disappointment in antiquities, I had a healthy mountain breeze to enjoy ; some pretty bits of landscape to look at ; a pair of piscatory herons to reconnoitre ; and a herd of fine cattle to fraternise with ; they were ruminating upon the little cape where I sate to munch my crust and quaff lake water. They paid earnest attention to me while I gave them to understand that their lot had fallen upon better days than the ‘ good ould times’ of the islanders ; that if they were ‘ there beyant’ they would be making roast beef of them in fifteen minutes.

“ When I learned that the articles which were shown to you at Mr. Atkins’ had been found about the island, I chid me for my sluggishness, and marched off at once to see all that might be seen without disturbing the repose of any part of its materials. As it was on one of the hottest days of the year, the temperature of the water was unusually high, and I continued walking through it in the shallows about the island for some hours. Of piles which were visible, I reckoned more than one hundred and twenty. They were arranged in lines, with spaces of about two feet between their lines. Their diameters were about five inches. The island sloped gradually into the water in every direction, and the piles, which appeared only on one side, accommodated themselves to the slope, being generally about one height—a few inches higher than the surface. Two ‘ Waltonian’ boys came over to try what I might be, and one of them, in something like wanton curiosity, pulled up four piles. This gave me an

opportunity to observe that they were pointed with a sharp instrument—possibly with the small well-tempered iron hatchets, one or two of which had been found there a few days previously.



Part of Annaghmore Lough enlarged from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch Map, showing Cranoge.

“Between the island and the shore there is a submerged tract of about thirty feet in diameter, which is strewed over with lumps of stones and broken querns; a few piles appearing amongst the *debris*. There is a lesser tract attached to this, or partly isolated, where some well-burnt bricks, whole or broken, are mixed with the stones.

“One side of the lake is banked by a deep bog, and it is to the growth or removal of this bog that the variations in the level of the lake are due. The lake is now gradually subsiding, for the Clonaslee people and others are digging up the bank for fuel.

“I never heard the tradition taken by Mr. Cooke from ‘Lewis’ Topographical Dictionary’ of the house on the cranoge, and its being occupied by insurgents in 1641. Of course, the piles were always visible on a clear day beneath the water. I was ignorant of the so-called tradition until I met with it in the ‘Journals’ you sent me.”

Dr. Ledlie Riggs of Armagh sent the following notice<sup>1</sup> of “The Vicar’s Carn” near that city:—

“Four miles south-east of Armagh, on an elevated ridge of country, stands ‘The Vicar’s Carn,’ named in Irish, Carn-na-vanachan, probably so called from its site having belonged to the old Friary of Armagh.<sup>2</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> The notes are by Dr. Reeves.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> So Dr. Stuart says (“Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh,” p. 609), but it is a mistake. The Friary, or house of Franciscans of Armagh, had no property in this neighbourhood. Carnavanachan, which is a townland in the parish of Kil-

clooney, barony of Lower Fews, formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul’s, in Armagh, and, after the dissolution of religious houses, was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the present Earl of Charlemont, of whose estate it is a portion.

carn stands upon high and elevated ground, which is approached from the city by a continued and unbroken ascent. It consists of a mass of stones forty-four yards in diameter, not of large size, and all arranged in somewhat regular order. In 1799 it was visited by Dr. Browne, Fellow of Trinity College, and Rev. John Young, of Mullabrack, who read a paper before the Royal Irish Academy, descriptive of the carn, and accompanied by an engraving representing the structure.<sup>1</sup> At that time the tumulus was surrounded by a circle of upright stones placed in the earth about five or six feet in length, and enclosing the entire structure. On one of the stones were found certain characters which Dr. Browne thought were Ogham letters, but which have never been satisfactorily determined.

"In 1815, the late John Bell, a man of antiquarian research and information, made an examination of the carn, and the result is given in Stuart's 'History of Armagh.'<sup>2</sup> Mr. Bell, with infinite labour, removed an enormous mass of stones, and opened a wide passage directly through its centre. He found only a *sewer*, which had been formed along the bottom of the tumulus, but no cromleac or sepulchral monument. Mr. Bell had previously opened above sixty carns, and in each had discovered a cromleac. In many of them he had found urns of baked clay, containing burned bones, charred and adipose matter. In some carns he discovered glass bottles, which proves the great antiquity of the art of glass-making.

"The present condition of the carn is somewhat similar to what Bell left it. The circle of upright stones is entirely removed, and only one of them exists, leaning against a small unoccupied house that has been erected in the neighbourhood of the carn. On this stone, which is about five feet in height, and which is of sandstone, are found some markings, but whether the effects of water, or Ogham characters, it is difficult to determine.

"A noble view rewards the traveller who has toiled up the ascent, and reached the elevated ground on which the carn stands. Seven counties<sup>3</sup> are visible to the eye as he looks over the wide expanse of district that opens up to his wondering gaze. Away in the far north are seen the mountains of Derry, while in the extreme south Sliabh Cuillinn and Killeavey soar up to the firmament above. What thoughts and meditations arise in the mind as we ponder on the time, and recall to memory the events of days long past and gone. Was the carn at any time a burial ground of the monks of Armagh?<sup>4</sup> or was it an erection of a period long preceding, to commemorate the burial place of one of Ireland's old Celtic chiefs? Here is a wide field for boundless speculation. It is a strange circumstance, that there is no governmental department to take charge of similar remains, and shed whatever light can be now afforded on such works, and instruct and guide the public. If we had an official who would take charge of, and be responsible for our public remains, a great good would be accomplished, and a vast impulse given towards their preservation, and

<sup>1</sup> The title of the paper is "Some Account of The Vicar's Carn in the County of Armagh, communicated to the Committee of Antiquities, in two letters—one from Dr. Browne, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the other from the Rev. John Young, Curate of Mullabrack."—"Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. viii., Antiquities, pp. 3-9.

<sup>2</sup> As above cited.

<sup>3</sup> "Transactions, Royal Irish Academy," vol. viii., Antiquities, p. 9.

<sup>4</sup> Never. It is, as Dr. Riggs subsequently conjectures, a structure of Pagan date, and probably marks the place of interment of some chief who fell in battle.

to public enlightenment. Much time and labour must be expended before that greatly desired epoch arrives, and relieves the casual observer of such random reflections as the present; care must be taken in the selection of an individual competent and efficient to discharge the important duties of the office, and all risk of jobbing be carefully avoided.

"We may remark, before quitting the subject, that many of the carns of Ireland were rifled by the Danes in the eighth century, and it may have happened that the Vicar's carn has been despoiled of its treasures by the Northern rovers. They laid their plundering hands on New Grange, near Drogheda, and who can say whether or no they devastated and laid waste 'The Vicar's Carn' of Armagh?"

The Rev. James Graves communicated the following document from the Bodleian Library, Oxford, discovered by J. P. Prendergast, Esq., which had an interest as bearing on the coinage of Ireland:—

"Ormonde,

"Wee doe hereby authorize you, our welbeloved Thomas Reade, to erect his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Mint in the Citty of Kilkenny or elsewhere, as you shall see or find convenient for the Coyning of gould & silver according to the way, maner, & forme formerly vsed in England; and we desire the Major & Aldermen of the sd Citty of Kilkenny, or the Major and Aldermen of any other Citty or place where you shall come, to furnish and afford you a place convenient to erect his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Mint in, and all other their assistants w<sup>th</sup> fitting & necessary accomodacons. Dated at Kilkenny, 8<sup>o</sup> Aug., 1649." Carte Papers, vol. clxii., p. 12.

He had communicated the above order of the Marquis of Ormonde's to Aquilla Smith, Esq., M. D., and had received from him the following communication in reference to it:—

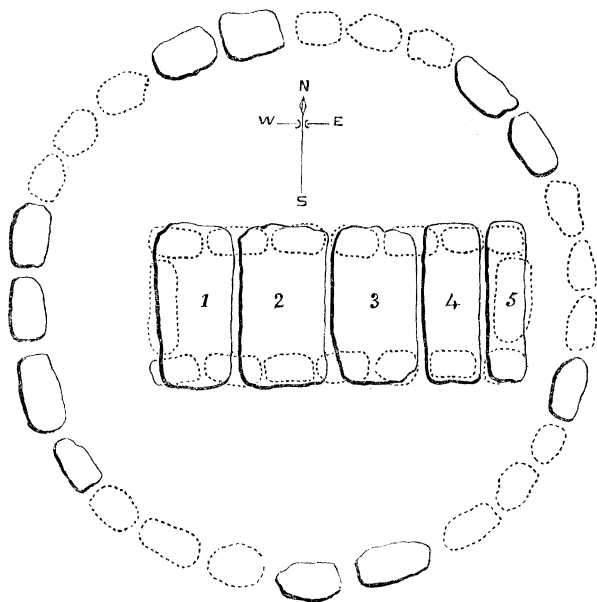
"I am much obliged to you for the transcript of the Carte Paper, which I return. The date of the authority given to Thomas Reade to coin 'gould and silver according to the way, manner, and forme, formerly used in England,' is more than seven years subsequent to the order of Council in 1642, calling on the citizens of Dublin to send in their plate to be coined into money.

"I do not know of any coin in gold or silver of the 'forme, formerly used in England' likely to have been coined by Reade. I think the best course to adopt is to print the document, and future inquiry may throw some light on it."

Mr. Graves said that, as Cromwell took Kilkenny in March, 1650, it is probable the contemplated mint was never set up.

The Rev. George H. Reade sent the following notice of an ancient Pagan sepulchre, surrounded by a circle of stones, situated in the neighbourhood of Dunmore East, county Waterford:—

“ Carrick-a-Dhirra is a rocky hill, a short distance inland from Credan Head, about two miles north of Dunmore East, in the county of Waterford. On the summit of this hill, commanding a fine view of Tramore Bay on the west, and the Waterford Estuary on the east, is an ancient Pagan sepulchre, originally surrounded by a perfect circle of stones, of which some idea may be formed from the ground plan here given.



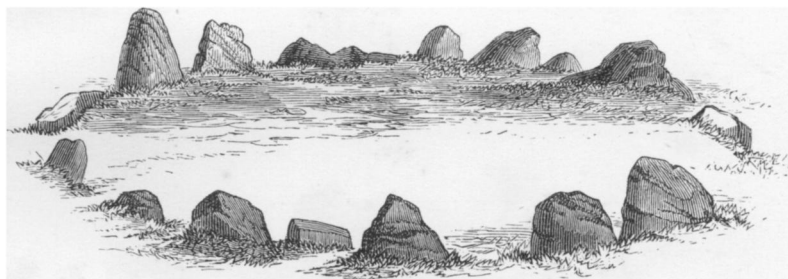
“ I have drawn this plan to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot. The dotted lines in circle denote the stones now wanting or displaced. The covering stones of the cist are represented as restored to their proper places, and the position of the supporting side and end stones of same are shown by dotted lines; all are of the old red sandstone breccia, and are very coarse and rough. The flags on one side of the grave (seven in number) are still in *situ*, and about two feet high; and two of the covering stones (Nos. 4 and 5) remain in their original position. A good many years ago, as I have been informed, the grave was rifled by treasure seekers; flags Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were displaced, and the middle one left standing up against the southern side of the cist (see plate facing this page).<sup>1</sup> No record remains as to who were the riflers, or what was found; the cist seems to have been very imperfectly searched about the middle and towards the western end, but the earth is wholly undisturbed at the eastern end under the two unmoved covering stones. As far as I could prove, it consisted of small stones and a very black and friable earth, and were it scientifically searched I have no doubt some interesting remains would be found. The top of the hill consists of rock, almost solid rock, so that it is not likely

<sup>1</sup> Engraved from a photograph taken by Ernest H. Goold, Esq., C. E.





SEFULCHRAL CIRCLE AND CIST, CARRICK-A-DHIRRA, NEAR DUNMORE EAST,  
CO. WATERFORD.



CIRCLE OF STONES ROUND SAME, SKETCHED WITHOUT THE CENTRAL CIST.

that the grave is deep. The sepulchre is very little known, except to the people around, who call it a 'giant's grave.' Its position is E. and W. magnetic; the sepulchre measures 19 feet 2 inches, by 7 feet 6 inches. Eleven of the upright stones of the outer circle still stand in their places; broken and buried portions of many of the others are also to be seen, and the large stone filling up the western end of the grave remains as originally placed; that at the eastern has been partially thrust out. The present height of the largest of the standing stones of the outer circle is 3 feet 8 inches, and its breadth 3 feet, with a thickness of 17 inches.

"No. 1 covering flag is 5 ft. long by 4 ft. broad, and 20 in. thick at the greatest part; No. 2 is 6 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 7 in., and a thickness of only 11 in., being the nearest to a flag of any; No. 3 is 6 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft., by 1 ft. 2 in.; No. 4 is 6 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 8 in., by 1 ft. 5 in.; No. 5 is 5 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., by 1 ft. 9 in.; the largest of the side flags of the grave is 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., by 1 ft. Eighteen stones, and portions of stones of the outer circle may still be counted: it measures 30 ft. in diameter.

"No trace or record of the chieftain who once rested here can be obtained; but these remains are very interesting on account of the external circle of standing stones. There is a grave such as this at Ballymacscanlon, in the county of Louth, and another at Lobbinlee, in the county of Donegal, near Ballyshannon, but neither of them have the outer circle; there is another similar grave, also retaining the outer circle, on the north-east side of Sliabh Cuillinn, county Armagh. The ruins of Kilmacomb, a very small church of about the twelfth century, lie beneath the hill, where may still be seen a fine 'bullàn,' or rude primitive font.

"The cist is not central, nearly touching the outer circle at the eastern side, and we may suppose that it was originally intended that the encircling stones, as in many known instances, should form the boundary of a cairn or mound of stones completely covering the tomb. Whether this design was ever carried out, or if completed, by whom or when the cairn was removed, is now a problem shrouded in the impenetrable mists of prehistoric time."

The Rev. James Graves said that the ancient place of interment, described by Mr. Reade, was exceedingly interesting, not only on account of its encircling ring of stones, but because of the name. The cist bore a striking resemblance to one described by Mr. Du Noyer in our 'Journal' (Vol. V., p. 498, 2nd series), as being situated at the northern end of the parish of Monasterboice, county of Louth, which was called by the peasantry "Calliach Dirra's House," a name which we now find turning up again in this Waterford locality. "Carrick a Dirra" means "Dirra's rock;" and this "Calliach," or witch, is no other than the witch so well known in Irish lore as Calliach Vēřă, who gave her name also to the Lough Crew Hills (Slieve Calliach), the site of the most wonderful megalithic sepulchral remains in Ireland, the discovery of which we owe to our fellow-mem-

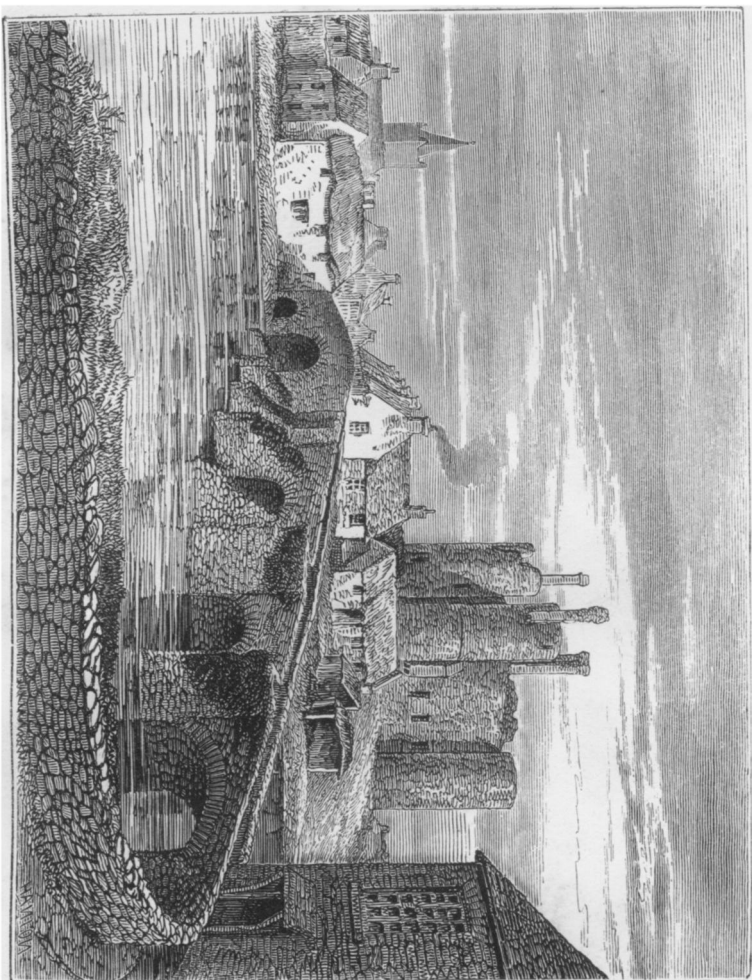
ber, Mr. Eugene A. Conwell, as recorded in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mr. Robert Malcomson, Local Secretary for Carlow, who had contributed half the cost of the accompanying engraving, communicated the following notice of the old bridge of Carlow :—

"The accompanying wood-engraving from the burin of one of our most eminent Irish xylographists, Mr. G. A. Hanlon, for whom it was drawn upon the block by the late lamented G. V. Du Noyer, Esq., is undoubtedly the only pictorial representation of the ancient bridge of 'Catherlough,' ever presented to the public. 'Grose's Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland' (Vol. I., page 75) contains an engraving of the castle of Carlow, 'representing the south-west aspect, drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, Anno 1792;' which, however, does not embrace the bridge, then, as now, a remarkable feature in the scene, and this it could hardly do in the position from which the drawing was taken. In the following year the 'Anthologia Hibernica,' in its number for December, 1793, presented its readers with an engraving of the castle, taken from a south-western position on the Queen's County side of the river below the town, and although the aspect from this point necessarily introduces the bridge, it forms a mere outline in the picture, and affords no idea of the then existing structure.

"Both the works we have quoted speak in glowing terms of the beauty of the scenery on the river spanned by this bridge. Grose, in his brief account of the neighbouring town of Leighlin-bridge, tells us, what our eyes at the present day assure us, 'that the River Barrow, running through some of the most fertile counties in Ireland, supplies some of the most delightful views anywhere to be seen; those on the banks of the Shannon may excel them in wildness and grandeur, but the softer features of the other will never want admirers;' while the 'Anthologia' concludes its notice of the castle and town of Carlow by observing, that 'it must not be omitted that some of the most picturesque and beautiful views in Ireland are in the county of Carlow, on the Barrow.'

"The drawing, in Indian ink, from which the engraving now presented to the Society was taken, is in the hands of the Honorary Curator of the Museum of this Association, J. G. Robertson, Esq., who informs us that it was found in one of a set of sketchbooks which formerly belonged to that eminent architect, the late Mr. William Robertson, of Kilkenny. The deceased gentleman, about the years 1810-11-12, had two artists (named Gibbs and Miller) employed in making sketches of the scenery and antiquities of the county of Kilkenny, and possibly one or other of these extended his researches to Carlow, and so this isolated view may have found its way to the portfolio of Mr. Robertson. However, it is pretty certain that the drawing was made about the period indicated; unquestionably it was taken prior to 1814, as it shows the castle in its perfect quadrilateral form, and we know that the building lost its two eastern towers, and the connecting wall, on the 13th of February in that year. The view represents the south-eastern aspect, and was probably taken from or near the spot on Maryborough-street, Carlow Graigue, where the house of Mr. Michael Wilson now stands. The house appearing on the right hand side



THE OLD BRIDGE AND CASTLE OF CARLOW.

(ANCIENT BRIDGES OF IRELAND, No. 2.)

of the picture has been re-edified, and is now occupied by Mr. Edward Clarke, and its site, which forms a peninsula in the river from the southern battlement of the bridge, is denominated in ancient title-deeds and leases as the White Castle, of which, however, no traces now exist; it probably constituted an outpost to guard the bridge on the Queen's County side of the River Barrow.

"Of the era of the erection of the bridge we have no historical record, nor is the name of its builder known. Its origin was probably coeval with the castle, which had its foundation in 1179, under Hugh De Lacy; nor have we been able to trace any distinctive references to the bridge in the various and eventful annals of the province. Forming, as this structure did, an important adjunct and appurtenance of the castle, being within the domain of that fortress, its vicissitudes must be considered with the general history of the castle and the town.

"Somewhat more than half a century has elapsed since the last vestige of the ancient bridge, shown in our engraving, disappeared, and was replaced by the present structure. A limestone tablet in the centre of one of the sides of the bridge bears inscribed on a shield the words 'WELLINGTON BRIDGE, 1815,' and, on a label underneath the shield, 'QUEEN'S—COUNTY—CARLOW;' the intermediate word COUNTY indicating the imaginary line in the river forming the boundary of the two counties. On a corresponding tablet, on the opposite side of the bridge, a bust in profile of the 'Iron Duke' is cut in relief, with the classic, though not very euphonious, inscription underneath, 'PATRIA INVICTO WELLINGTON GRATA.' To compare great things with small, it is remarkable that one of London's grandest structures of this kind had its origin and appellation at the same epoch, Waterloo-bridge being so called in honour of the invincible Duke, and inaugurated at the same period.

"The Castle of Carlow, which holds a prominent place in the landscape, as it has done for ages in the history of the country, deserves a separate notice, which we hope one day to bring before the Society. The 'dumpy' tower and spire, shown on the left of the picture, were those of the 'high church and low steeple' alluded to, or said to have been alluded to by Swift. This steeple of the old parish church of Carlow gave way, in 1833, to the present lofty and elegant spire erected in that year from the designs of Mr. Cobden.

The Rev. James Graves remarked that, although there could be little doubt of the early date of the old bridge of Carlow, he should not be inclined to refer it to the 12th century. As represented in the drawing, it bore a resemblance to the old bridge of Kilcullen, erected in the 14th century by that noted bridge-builder, Canon Maurice Jakis, of Kildare Cathedral.

The following Papers were submitted to the Meeting :—